

PROTECTING HOME INDUSTRY.

The doctrine of so shaping our national policy as to protect home industry, meets with its strongest opposition in the city of New York, where a large proportion of the population is engaged, either directly or indirectly, in importing goods from foreign countries. Their interest is to sell all of these goods they can, and whatever operates to encourage our people to manufacture their own goods, is a stroke at their business. Touch a man's pocket and you are sure to arouse his feelings. When a man's private business suffers, especially if it is a paying one, he is very apt to do all in his power to remove the cause of the mischief. This is what is the matter with New York. If our people manufacture everything they use, these importers must look out for some other method of earning money. Knowing this, it is not surprising to find them working in the interest of free trade. If they were the only persons interested, it might be proper to gratify their inclinations. There are nearly forty millions of people in this country, less than one million of whom reside in New York. With such a vast population we must look out for a diversity of employments. All cannot follow agricultural pursuits. Some must be mechanics—manufacturers. In order to protect our mechanics, and save them from coming into competition with the pauper labor of Europe, we must lay a tax upon European products, and here is the whole question in a nutshell. It is only a question as to whether we will pay our mechanics and laborers, wages sufficient to enable them and their families to live comfortably and decently, or will we force them to work for just enough pay to keep soul and body together. Politicians paid by New York capitalists and with British gold, may raise a great hue and cry about monopolies, discriminations, &c., but the whole question is one of wages. We can manufacture pig-iron just as cheap as it can be done in England, provided we are heartless enough to insist on men performing labor at the low price paid there. But these men say we lived under a simple revenue tariff from 1846 to the time that the Republicans came into power. Exactly, and the material wealth of the country, as exhibited in manufacturing establishments, has increased more in the past four years than it did in the whole fourteen, in the days of Democratic supremacy. We have evidence of it right here at home. Here in Knoxville we have more manufacturing establishments than ever before in our history. In Chattanooga we see manufactories springing up on a magnificent scale. At Rockwood, in Roane county, we have the largest blast furnace in the South. In Greene, Washington and Carter counties, we have blast furnaces and other manufactories, all of which have been put in operation under this system of protection.

Then would it be wise in us to go against a policy that will certainly be to our interest—that will certainly result in developing our resources, and make us a prosperous and wealthy people? Is the whole country to suffer, just for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of foreign manufacturers and New York importers? Will we purchase foreign commodities at the sacrifice of home productions, and force millions of mechanics to gain a livelihood by tilling the soil, thus reducing the price of grain to almost nothing? Will we insist upon keeping up our manufactories by paying mechanics such inadequate wages as to leave their families in want? Or, will we pursue the wiser course, of so protecting home industries as to enable all to live comfortably and pleasantly? These are questions for our consideration.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

We have a rigid law against carrying deadly weapons, and law-abiding citizens expect its enforcement. More than half the malicious shooting and murders we hear of, would be avoided, if men were not found with concealed weapons about their persons. Just the other day, two gentlemen got into a difficulty in Middle Tennessee, when one of them, who had just been elected to the State Senate, was shot and killed.

Men become involved in difficulties, and in the heat of passion take the lives of their fellow-men, when if the means were not at hand for doing so, their passions would cool down, and such calamities would be avoided. The penalties for the violation of the law ought to be more rigid even than they now are, and then be vigorously enforced upon all classes. It is a foolish, useless custom, and one for which no apology can be offered, which would be based on common sense or any just regard for common safety. We trust that our Attorney General will look after such cases, and that law-abiding citizens will aid him and the Grand Jurors of the country, in bringing offenders to justice and placing society in an intolerable condition.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Desperate Battle Fought near Amiens.

Meeting of Great Powers next January.

The Black Sea Question Again.

Activity in the French War Office.

ENGLAND.

DESPERATE BATTLE NEAR AMIENS.

The Prussians Victorious and the French Forced to Retire.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The following has just been received:

Tours, Nov. 28.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villiers and Saleux, near Amiens, which lasted all day. The French maintained their position up to half-past four this afternoon, when the town of Villiers was abandoned, before the superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Bayes, a few miles west of Villiers, but at Dury they maintained their position until nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times has St. Petersburg dispatches, which note a more pacific tone and a partial return of commercial activity.

It has been definitely settled that the meeting of the Ministers of the different Powers interested in the Paris treaty, will occur in England in January.

Dispatches from Tours announce that a severe and general engagement is progressing.

French victories are claimed along the Loire, and it is reported that the Germans were defeated and are retreating.

The feeling in financial circles is much healthier.

The fear of the rupture between Russia and England is gradually abating in all circles.

The Times hopes the answer which goes to Gortschakoff to-day will be firm and conciliatory.

The protest from the Italian Government to Russia goes forward to-day.

Odo Russell dined yesterday with the King, and afterwards had an interview with Bismarck, who said while adhering to the conference and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Gortschakoff.

Prussia, however, declined any interference in the matter.

The Paris Figaro implies the French Government to make peace, the defence of Paris being impossible.

The Tours journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 4 P. M.—Details of an engagement between the Prussians under Werder, and the French under Garibaldi, near Pasques, in the department of Verses received, dated Dijon, yesterday afternoon. The Garibaldians, while on the march from Pasques late Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian rifles, which they attacked with great impetus. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed in great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in the fight. Next day, Sunday, Werder took a circuit around Bismarck, and in this way overtook the French rear guards. Another engagement then occurred, in which the French lost 350 in killed and wounded, and the Prussians only 50. It is said that Menotti Garibaldi had 2,000 men under his command in this engagement. By the capitulation of La Fom seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

Reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday.

The tenth Prussian corps encountered the 20th French corps of Palladines' army. An engagement occurred in which the French were driven from their strong position near Mezieres, with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian 10th corps, but were repulsed with a loss of forty; a French General taken prisoner. German loss trifling.

LONDON, 5 P. M.—The French claim a great victory at Morcel, twelve miles South of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The 1st German army was beaten, and driven into its entrenchments before Amiens. The French army of the North was greater in numbers, and better armed. Losses obscurely given in thousands. Prussian huzzars routed down and cut to pieces, a regiment of marines acting as infantry. The German loss was severe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Tribune's special from Berlin at the outbreak of the present war said Gortschakoff had several interviews with King William and Bismarck, as to the object of the neutrality of Russia. Gortschakoff demanded the acquiescence of Prussia to the abolition of their part of the Paris treaty, which forbids the Russian fleet in the Black sea. Bismarck accepted the proposition. This enabled Prussia to withdraw two corps from the Russian frontier. Gortschakoff in addition was pledged to keep Austria from interfering.

Russia is entirely placable.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The North German Parliament granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the Government, by a vote of 178 to 9. The only opposition came from Socialists and Democratic members.

Debreack announced the ratification by the Federal Council of the union of Wurtemberg with the Confederation. He stated that the matter relative to Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday.

Bavaria retains an independent military jurisdiction under her King, but the organization, details, equipments, &c., of her army are to be modified so as to conform to the Prussian system.

WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE CONSOLIDATIONS.

419 ASSISTANT ASSESSORS THROUGH OUT OF OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The consolidation of Assessors' Districts has resulted in the dismissal of 419 Assistant Assessors. A further consolidation will involve the dismissal of 200 more.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, says he is satisfied that there is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing the excise laws. Ability and integrity in the officers is what is most needed. The employment of spies and informers and payment of motives is no longer necessary. He thinks it will improve by the discontinuance of such aids. Detectives should be continued under the name of Assistant Supervisors. He thinks that distillation from fruit will largely increase. There will be no material falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year. A continuance of the plan of surveying distilleries, on the basis of the four hand fermenting process for sweet-mash, is recommended. There is now nothing like systematic or organized opposition to uniform laws taxing spirits. A spirit meter, designed to test stills, is under consideration. A continuance of the present rate of tax on spirits, and manner of collection, is recommended. A uniform tax of 16 or 32 cents on all grades of manufactured tobacco is recommended, while the manufacturer is left free to manipulate his tobacco as he pleases. A special tax on dealers who sell the raw leaf is recommended. The number of bonded warehouses already established greatly exceeds that required to accommodate the export trade. Three-fifths of the tobacco entered for export has been withdrawn, thus securing from four to five months' credit—an advantage over those who use stamps. The repeal of the tax on canned condiments and preserves, as imposed under the clause relating to canned meats, in Schedule C, is recommended. The quota of the Southern States for direct taxation, aggregating over five millions of dollars, of which over ten and a half millions remain uncollected.

Troops have been ordered to Tallahassee, Fla., to insure order on Tuesday next, when the vote of the State is announced.

The following is an extract from Gen. Sherman's report: "On examination of the reports herewith enclosed, I invite your attention to the recommendation of Gen. Halleck, which refers to the use of troops in assisting the civil authorities in maintaining peace, collecting revenues, &c., which has become so common of late. The duties of the soldiers in this connection are not prescribed so clearly by statute that the officers can understand their rights and duties, and the civil agents and authorities often expect more than can be rightly or lawfully done. I think the soldiers ought not to be expected to make individual arrests or to do any acts of violence except in their organized capacity, as a posse comitatus duty, summoned by the United States Marshal and acting in his personal presence; yet if it is deemed lawful and proper that the soldiers should do more than this, I concur with Gen. Halleck, that Congress should so enact in distinct terms."

An order was issued by the War Department on Tuesday, retiring some seventy officers, most of them on their own application, having served thirty years, or on account of wounds and disabilities incurred in the line of duty. They are to receive seventy-five per cent. of full pay for life.

Weston failed in his walk, being compelled to yield to an overpowering desire for sleep. His march was 400 miles in five days, and he failed on the 320th mile.

MISCELLANY.

SPANISH SCHOOLS RESTORED TO FAVOR.

A Conference to Settle the Black Sea Question.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The Counts of Caster and Calonge have accepted the amnesty, sworn allegiance, and been restored to their Captain-Generalships.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27.—The settlement of the Black Sea question may be hoped for on the basis of a conference, and the withdrawal of the Russian note to the English Ministry.

After Constantinople and St. Petersburg were rejected as a seat for the proposed conference, London was agreed upon as the place of meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Herald's special dispatch from Versailles states that forts Issy and Vaucluse opened fire on Saturday night, and a sortie is expected.

Tours, Nov. 28.—The repulse of the Prussians at New Ville is confirmed.

A powerful movement of the French from Lyons has compelled the Prussians moving from Alencon to fall back.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—The new sugar crop is promising. Grinding of the cane has commenced.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 28.—The fishing schooner Clara F. Tweed was captured by the British, and subsequently rescued, but recaptured on the 24th by the British steamer Plover. The captain and four others are held as prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The crew of the schooner Laura Harburt, from Nova Scotia for Washington, which was abandoned at sea on the 12th of November, have arrived.

The Columbia Herald says that a few nights ago, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, James Houston, accompanied by five or six other men, were passing up Leatherwood Creek, in Hickman county, when they were met by another party of four men. Some conversation took place between the parties, the nature of which we do not know. In the meantime Houston had alighted from his horse, and was standing on the ground, when one of the party of four drew a pistol and fired, the ball having effect in the neck and passing downwards.

WON HIMSELF.

I was going up the Mississippi in 1848, Judge Underwood, of Kentucky, and Henry Clay being on board. "That's a tough crew from Natchez," remarked the clerk, who came upon deck as we were about going below. "They play hard and high."

"Let's go and look on for awhile," said the Judge.

We went down into the saloon, where we found two parties at play. At one of the tables sat four men, about whom were gathered a large number of lookers-on; and as those proved to be the heavy players, we joined the spectators. The game was "twenty-deck" poker, and money was changing hands with startling rapidity.

One of the players, a middle-aged man, whose face showed plainly the ravages of an excess that was sapping his life, and who, I afterwards learned, was a cotton planter, had staked his last dollar and "called" his opponent's hand. He had four queens, and my opponent had four kings. And he was "broke." He started to his feet as if to leave the table.

"Are ye dead broke, Colonel?" asked he of the four kings.

"Yes—to the last penny."

"Give me your note, and I'll lend ye."

"No," replied the planter with an oath, "I can do better than that. Where's Mr. Wackman?"

"Here," answered a dark-visaged man. "Bring the girl and boy here that I bought at Natchez. Hold on the game just one minute, gentlemen, and I'll make a raise."

The man went away and shortly returned accompanied by the "girl and boy." Said "girl" proved to be a bright mulatto woman of five and thirty, or thereabouts; and the "boy" was her son.

The boy was not far from ten years of age, with a face lighter in color than was his mother's—his features really handsome.

"Look here, gentlemen," spoke the planter, arising. "Here's as likely a pair for a girl and a boy as you can scare up. I paid eight hundred dollars for 'em. Who'll give six?"

"Why not put them up separate?" asked one.

"Twon't do to sell 'em separate. The gal has sworn to kill herself if her boy is sold away from her, and her old master says she'll be sure to keep her word. But, don't you see—the woman's worth more than I ask for the pair. Now, what d'ye say? Who'll take 'em at six hundred?"

The owner waited a few moments without receiving an answer, and then said:

"I must have the money, so here goes for a raffle. Twenty dollars a throw, and thirty throws for the pair. Come, gentlemen, then that buys first will throw first."

Here was excitement, as well as a chance for profit. The players took two chances each. Then the spectators surged up, and twenty chances were sold as quick as the planter could take the money and write down the names. Then came a lull. The planter took two chances, whereupon his companions took each two more. Then three men in the crowd "doubled up."

"Two more chances, gentlemen."

Clay whispered apart to the Judge, and then made his way to the table and threw down two gold pieces.

"What name?"

"Give it to the woman."

"Eh, the gal herself?"

"Yes, give her a chance."

"All right. One chance for Ninette."

Before the planter could call again, Judge Underwood placed twenty dollars on the table, saying as he did so:

"This is for the boy."

"Good!" cried the owner of the property. "Here's a chance for Tommy, and that takes the lot. Where's the clerk?"

"Here."

"Have you got blanks for this sort of business?"

"Yes."

"Then, won't you fill up a bill of sale for these two, Ninette and Tommy, and leave a place to put in the winner? Now, then, for the dice, gentlemen."

The dice were brought on and the shaking commenced. There were three dice, and each player was entitled to three throws. Of the first ten throws, thirty-nine was the highest number cast. The eleventh throw turned up forty-two. Then the scores fell again till the twenty-first throw, when one of the gamblers threw out forty-nine.

The crowd was now all excitement. Forty-nine was a hard point to beat. The lowest number that could be thrown was nine—and the highest—nine sixes—was fifty-four; making what is called an average throw about thirty-one and one-half. Of a hundred throws the majority will fall below thirty-two.

Again the dice rattled in the box as the second gambler took his turn. But his throw was a low one. The twenty-eighth belonged to the clerk of the boat, who had now returned with the bill of sale. He threw forty-nine—being the gambler.

"Come, Ninette, it's your turn." The woman started, and quivered, and pressed her hand over her heart. Only the groaning and puffing of the engine broke the stillness of the place.

"Will the gentleman who paid for the chance throw for me?" she said in a low musical tone, earnest and imploring, and of the purest accent.

"Let your boy throw for you," returned Mr. Clay, who shrank from the ordeal, "his luck should be better than mine."

Tommy came forward and took the box. His mother's hands were clasped and her lips moved in prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen. What a world of woe or woe hung upon the fickle chance. He held in his hand the sealed book in which was written the fate of his mother and himself; and it was to be opened on the hazard of a die.

He shook the box, and turned the dice upon the table. Three aces! A moment he gazed on the three single spots, and then dropping the box, he sank back pale and frightened.

"Shake again, Tommy," said the planter.

"It's no use, master, I can't get forty-nine."

"But you have got your own chance, my boy."

"Aye," cried the Judge, "that was your mother's chance. Now throw for the chance I gave you—throw for yourself—brace up, and take heart—and my Heaven help you."

That was not an assembly of religiously inclined persons, by any means, but the fervent petition of the Judge met with a warm and impulsive response of "Amen!" from nearly all present.

Again the boy came forward and lifted the box. His lips were tightly shut and the old quivering of the limbs was hushed. The only sound in that saloon, above the deep breathing of the spectators, was the clicking of the ivory cubes. Presently the first throw was made.

"Five—five—six, are sixteen!" announced the planter, setting down the figures.

The dice were gathered up and thrown again.

"Six—six—and a five. Good! That is seventeen."

The boy was as pale as death as he took up the box for the last throw, and his mother leaned against a stanchion for support.

"Three sixes, he has won," they all exclaimed, as the dice rolled on the table with the six spots up. The boy and his mother were free.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Trouble in the Organization of the Senate.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 28.—The day has been one of excitement here.

At a late hour last night Gov. Smith and Treasurer Bingham obtained from Judge Saffold, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Pelham, of the Circuit Court, an injunction restraining the presiding officer of the Senate from counting the votes for Governor and Treasurer, but to count the vote for the other State offices. The result of the count was a majority of all the votes cast in the State for E. H. Moon, for Lieutenant Governor, of 4,377; Packer, for Secretary of State, 4,459, both Democrats.

The presiding officer then announced these gentlemen legally elected to their respective offices, and ordered the returns to be sent to the Secretary of State to await judicial proceedings.

Senator Manby then offered a resolution that Hon. E. H. Moon be sworn in as Lieutenant Governor, and be invited to preside over the joint convention as the legal presiding officer of the Senate.

Mr. Barr, presiding officer of the Senate *pro tem.*, announced the motion out of order, and asked the Senate to retire to its chamber, which it did, and immediately adjourned.

Mr. Moon, in the meantime, was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor, by Judge M. J. Saffold, and escorted to the Speaker's chair. Upon taking the chair, he announced that he was ready for business as presiding officer of the joint convention.

Mr. Laine offered a resolution that the Secretary of State, Mr. Miller Packer, who had not yet been sworn in, be asked to return to the Lieutenant Governor the returns of the vote cast in the late election.

Mr. Philan, Clerk of the House, waited on the Secretary of State and obtained the returns. A majority of the General Assembly being present, Mr. Moon then counted the vote for Governor and Treasurer. It resulted in 1425 majority for Lindsay, Democrat, and about 2500 majority for Grant, Democrat.

Mr. Lindsay took the oath of office as Governor, and the State will probably have two Governors for a time. The Senate will recognize Smith, and the House Lindsay. The matter will be in court soon.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 28.—The city is still excited, and the wheels of government are entirely locked. Smith and Bingham still claim to be Governor and Treasurer, and retain their position.

Smith has obtained from the commanding officer here troops, and has them posted in front of the doors of the Executive room and the Treasurer's office.

The Senate met this morning, Lieutenant Governor Moon, Democrat, presiding. There is but one other Democratic Senator, all the rest are Republicans, having held over for two years. The Senate immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

[The House of Representatives adopted a preamble and resolutions, and appointed a committee of six (if the Senate concurs) to inquire by whose solicitation Federal troops are quartered in Montgomery in a time of peace, which we omit, owing to want of space.—Ed. CHRONICLE.]

PARIS.

The correspondent of the New York World furnishes the following observations in reference to the besieged city, and what is going on there:

The principal supply of rats is obtained from sewers by means of jars filled with glucose syrup, of which rats are very fond and plunge headlong in. Their necks are then wrung and ready for the stew pan.

The newspapers contain an amusing article denouncing and ridiculing all fat people and extolling lean ones, and characterizing leanness as an inseparable adjunct of virtue and patriotism.

Sparrows are selling at ten cents each.

The correspondent adds: I now get meat every day. I tried a horse beefsteak yesterday, but it made me sick. My butcher now furnishes me with sheep's brains once a week for fourteen cents.

Rochefort has enlisted as a private in the artillery corps and contemplates the reissue of *Le Lanterne*.

The number of hogs received this season at Cincinnati, up to Friday last, was 117,482, being about 10,000 more than had been received up to the same time last year. The price, gross, has been from 26.25 to 26.50 per cwt. The new crop is just coming in there, and sells at 26.75 cents per bushel.